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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1870. NO. 143.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE CADETSHIP TRAFFIC.

Messrs. Deweese and Golladay Trick the Committee by Resignation—Hungen, of Ohio, Implicated—He Gets Three Hundred Dollars for Appointing the Son of a Prominent Republican—Democrats in the House Repudiate their Tariff Plank of 1868—Georgia—The Gold Conspiracy Report—Nominations of Judges Strong and Bradley.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1870.

The Cadetship Traffic.

Immediately after the call of States and Territories for resolutions in the House to-day, an opportunity to get in resignations occurred, which was improved by Deweese, of North Carolina, and Golladay, of Kentucky. Both these gentlemen, by this trick, escaped the congressional gallows by about one hour. The facts in Golladay's case are, that the committee on Saturday recalled Holdine, father of the cadet who was appointed. At first he still insisted that no money was paid Golladay, and asked to be discharged, that he might go home to keep posted in bank from going to protest, but the committee replied that he would be here 3 months if need be, or longer, if he did not tell what he knew upon this. He asked to consult with his friends, and on leaving the room went directly to Golladay's room. Thereupon Golladay came up and asked the committee for delay. This was granted, and at the earliest moment this morning his resignation was announced at the Clerk's desk. His counsel had previous to his determination to resign collected all the authorities bearing on the matter to show that no Congress had power to deal with any matters for irregularities committed while the accused was a member of the previous Congress.

Hungen, of Ohio, Implicated.

To-day, Dodson, Wm. Mungen was found to be implicated. The irregularity in his case was the smallest yet developed, as the price involved was only three hundred dollars. The surest feature of his case for home consideration in his district is that the boy appointed was the son of a prominent Republican. On cross-examination, Mr. Mungen confined himself almost entirely to ascertaining whether the boy appointed was really the son of a Republican, a fact that Mr. Mangen was not aware of till the investigation brought it out.

The Case of Mr. Butler.

The committee has fully satisfied itself on Butler's case, and was ready to report against him to-day, but he asked for time to allow other witnesses to be examined, and the committee this afternoon at his request telegraphed General Schofield, at St. Louis, asking his attendance. Butler says he can show that General Schofield notified the appointment of General Tyler's son, and said it would not violate the law, as army officers had no residence in any particular State. The committee does not regard this evidence as possessing any material part of the case, but did not wish to appear as refusing the request of Mr. Butler. The committee will report on Deweese to-morrow, and ask the House to pass the same resolution as in the Whittemore case.

The Correspondence in Col. Asper's Case.

The following is the correspondence which Gen. Butler and Whitelaw Reid have exchanged in relation to Col. Asper, of Missouri, in the sale of a cadetship. The first was from Landon to Col. Asper, written before the latter had ever seen or heard of Landon:

"153 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.]
NEW YORK, October 5, 1869.

HON. J. S. ASPER—Sir: I was in Annapolis during the recent examination I noticed your candidate Colen failed in examination. The examination was a fair one, but not much more severe than the one recently passed. I have a young friend, a most intellectual and worthy young man, whose parents are people of means. I would like to have you delay your appointment for June, '70, till Dec., '70, as you'll be in Washington in December, and we may make some arrangements mutually satisfactory. Please favor me and tell me if you will delay the appointment till I see you in December. I will be stopping while in New York, 153 East Twenty-fourth street.

Very respectfully, D. LANDON.

To this Col. Asper replied from his home:

CHILLICOTHE, MO., November 2, 1869.

M. D. Landon, New York:

SIR:—Yours of the 5th ult. I found on my return from the California trip. I nominated another boy by lamentable accident, and have decided to report in January, 1870. Would see you, and if this one is rejected, might then consider your proposition. Very truly,

(Signed.) J. F. ASPER.

Landon then made a suggestion of money for the nomination, in a letter dated at the banking house of Coleman, Stanton & Hebbard, New York, October 9th, as follows:

HON. J. F. ASPER—Sir: Your note of November 2d in regard to the appointment at the Naval Academy is received. I should like to have you consider my proposition in case your candidate fails in June, 1870. The examination is to be very rigid. Professor Commander Grier tells me, and it will take a good many pegs in spurring to get a midship. All papers on your part would be the conditional nomination of my young friend, in case your present candidate fails. If he could be at Annapolis, and avail ourselves of the opportunity immediately, I think success is highly connected, and would honor the appointment. We have thought to relieve you for your trouble. I may be in Washington in December, but if I am not, can arrange by letter. I refer you to Hon. Wm. Kelly, Land Office, or Hon. B. F. Whittemore, of S. C.

Yours, truly,
M. D. LANDON,
No. 153 East Twenty-fourth street.

This letter was indorsed at the time, "no answer." Upon being shown these letters Gen. Butler expressed himself to the committee as satisfied.

A Tariff Joke.

The expected demonstration in the House against the tariff law and the new tariff bill did not take place to-day. The question of the matter in charge having concluded to put it over for a while. There was a demonstration of another kind, however, of which a good deal of fun grew. Gen. Schenck seems to have been at the bottom of it, but the resolution was introduced by the Dakota member. It simply declared that incidental protection without impairing the revenue. The Democrats sprang at it as soon as it was read, and Fernando Wood moved to lay it on the table. This was defeated, and the resolution then passed by a vote of ayes 97. There was some confusion and much merriment on the floor during the latter part of the roll call. It being apparent from the manner of Schenck and other leading Republicans that they thought they had got a joke on the Democrats, all but three or four of whom voted against the resolution, while all the Republicans but about ten voted for it. After the vote was declared, General Schenck arose and said that what the Democrats had just voted against so determinedly was the tariff plank of the Democratic platform in the last Presidential election. This remark caused a shout of laughter, and protests from the Democratic side against further observations on the subject. As the record stands the Republicans have taken and the Democrats have abandoned the ground on this point held by the Seymour and Blair party in the fall of 1868. The action can hardly be considered of any significance, as everybody seems to regard it as nothing but a joke.

The Case of Georgia.

Governor Bullock has arrived here, and announces his intention of remaining till the Georgia case is settled. General Butler intended to call up his bill from the Reconstruction Committee for consideration of the case of the State on conditions similar to those of Virginia and Mississippi, but the House is just in the middle of the Indian appropriation bill, and will probably conclude to go on and finish that before touching the Georgia bill. The Senate Judiciary Committee, as some days ago stated in this correspondence, is decidedly against the manner in which the Legislature was reorganized, but will recommend that the situation be accepted, as under all the circumstances being the best thing that can be done. They do not like the House bill, however, thinking it wholly inadequate to the solution of the problem presented, as it contains nothing relative to the legislation of the Legislature at the previous session. They have not decided the Senatorial case, but are likely to report against the admission of the new Senators.

The Gold Conspiracy Committee.

The Gold Conspiracy Committee did not succeed to-day in completing its report, but are pretty certain to do so to-morrow or next day. It will make a report between four and five columns in length. The Democratic members are understood to be preparing a minority report for the purpose of showing that the President and Mrs. Grant ought to have been called to give evidence, and also in order to criticise Boutwell's policy in the Treasury Department, and argue that it is not so good as McCulloch's was. How many pages of manuscript they will use in this endeavor is not known.

The Price of Congressmen.

The announcement is made in a municipal meeting here that twenty-five thousand dollars has been raised to defeat the Territorial bill for the District in Congress. If votes range at the same quotations as cadetships, this sum would control fifteen at the highest rates, and eighty-three at the lowest.

The Supreme Judge Nominations.

In executive session an attempt was made to-day for reconsideration of Strong and Bradley, but so much opposition to both was developed that nothing could be done, and the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 28.

LOSS OF THE *OMEDA*.

The State Department has received a dispatch from Minister Motley, at London, stating that the British steamer Bombay collided with the United States steamer Oneida, near Yokohama. The latter went down. It is reported that one hundred and twenty lives were lost. Following is a list of the officers of the Oneida as it appears on the books of the Navy Department: Commander, Edward P. Williams; Lieutenant Commanders, William F. Stuart and Alonzo W. Muldaur; Surgeon, James Luddard; Assistant Surgeon, Edward Frothingham; Passed Assistant Paymaster, Thomas L. Tullock, Jr.; Masters Walter Sargent, John R. Pound, Isaac J. Yates and Charles Barnaby; First Assistant Engineer in charge, N. B. Little; First Assistant Engineer, Rayland Barstow; Second Assistant Engineers John Torrance and Charles W. O. venter; Ensign, John Cowie; Carpenter, J. B. Primer; Captain's clerk, Wm. W. Crownshinshe'd; Paymaster's clerk, Wm. C. Thomas. The Oneida was a third-rate vessel, carrying eight guns.

MILITARY CHANGE.

A general order from the headquarters of the army states that the Fourth military district has ceased to exist, and by direction of the President, the State of Mississippi is attached to the Department of the Cumberland, Brevet Major General Cooke commanding. This order is a necessary sequence to the admission of Mississippi to representation in Congress.

THE GEORGIA REPORT.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has not yet finally determined on a report in regard to Georgia. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday, and a report is expected to be made that day. It is understood the committee will recommend the admission of the Legislature, notwithstanding certain irregularities in its organization. The question as to which two of the four alleged Senators elect ought to be admitted has not been considered by the committee, and will probably not be covered by the report.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement will be issued to-morrow. The expenditures on account of pensions within the past few days have been very heavy, but the general indications favor a slight decrease.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Official notifications from all the States which have ratified the Fifteenth amendment have not yet been received, which accounts for the delay in the official proclamation.

NOMINATION.

The following nomination was made to-day: James Veach, Collector of Internal Revenue First District, Indiana.

CONGRESS.

Speech of Mr. Sherman on Funding Bill.

Bill to Protect Colored Voters—Payment of Judgments in Lawful Money—The House Votes in favor of a Tariff for Revenue, with Incidental Protection—Extension of Time for Withdrawal of Spirits from Bonded Warehouse, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1870.

SENATE.

The Vice President presented resolutions of the Rhode Island General Assembly, ratifying the former ratifying the fifteenth and the latter the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to enforce the amendment to the Constitution declaring that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. It provides that any person hindering a citizen of the United States on any of these grounds from being registered, from voting, being voted for, or holding office, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, and by imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than one year. A refusal to register the name or to receive, count or give effect to the vote of any citizen on any citizen under any pretence of race, color, &c., also to be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $4,000, and by imprisonment not less than three calendar months nor more than two years. The United States Circuit Courts are given exclusive jurisdiction in these cases, and are required to entertain the case referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The CHAIR announced the appointment of Mr. Revels upon the Committees on Elections and Labor.

At 1 o'clock the Funding bill came up. Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, delivered a lengthy speech in explanation and support of the bill. He first gave the history of the public debt and funding bills, and asserted that the obligations of the Treasury was confident of funding the debt upon a four per cent. a half per century. Sherman, I thought it could certainly be done at five per cent. Towards the close of his remarks Mr. Sherman said the seventh section contained the pledge of the United States by establishing a sinking fund of one per cent. per annum on the indebtedness. Since the close of the war the Government had reduced the debt $300,000,000, and had paid $600,000,000 of the unliquidated debt one at the end of the war, but not then ascertained and outstanding. This had all been paid out of the surplus revenue. It was now proper that there be a permanent appropriation for the sinking fund before we reduce the taxes, and this bill supplies the best mode. I am opposed to paying in gold. If the $1,200,000,000 were taken, it would be a reduction of our annual taxation of $60,000,000, equal, representing at five per cent. a capital of $800,000,000. The bill would fulfill the adoption of a policy of establishing the minimum to be applied to the payment of the public debt, thus establishing confidence in the Treasury to the amount of taxes necessary. The public debt would be reduced under the annuity of $150,000,000, which would pay every dollar of it within thirty years. Its tendency was to a return to specie payments. He was again a reader to the United States note its quality of redeemability, of which the Legislature at the close of the war, so that while specie payments are suspended, they are held solely to be in fact par value below the value of your bonds. A mode of redemption and a mode of association may be fixed, we might hope soon to see these broken promises redeemed, and their place supplied with specie as the standard. Your note is worth $150,000, which was lost by going on the paper of other parties, throwing him penniless on the world. He wandered to Mansfield, where he arrived at 10 o'clock to-day, leaving eaten but one meal in three days, asking for food at five different places in the city without success. In a moment of despair he determined on suicide, and purchased a large dose of morphine, which he took at a done. He is in the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association and will recover.

At a meeting in the First Congregational church of this city this evening, Rev. E. G. Fairfield, D. D., LL. D., formerly President of Hillsdale College, in Michigan, was unanimously called to be pastor of said church, with a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars and parsonage. Mr. Fairfield being in the city, a committee was appointed to wait upon him this evening at the meeting. He appeared and formally accepted the call, and enters upon his duties at once.

At Londonville, yesterday, a man named Windeshorn was injured by being caught in hitching his horse from a buggy. The animal plunged and kicked, knocking the man down, breaking one of his legs and bruising him in a painful manner.

The Adams Express Company takes charge of the route over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway to-morrow. It has heretofore been controlled by the American Union Express Company.

Weather cold and blustering to-night.

ST. LOUIS.

The Bed Rock Reached Under the Eastern Pier of the Bridge—Experiments with Small Arms at the Arsenal.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—The bed rock under the eastern pier of the bridge, ninety-five feet below the surface of the river, was reached about seven o'clock this morning. The workmen celebrated the event by firing a salute and blowing steam whistles, but the company gave the matter no formal sanction, although the sinking of solid piers is considered to be practically accomplished. The increased atmospheric pressure in the air chamber is now forty-four pounds to the inch.

The committee on revision of tactics and small arms, which has been in session here for some days past, has been conducting a series of experiments with small arms at the arsenal to-morrow. A large variety of arms, cartridge boxes and articles of accoutrements are awaiting the attention of the Board. Several officers are present from Washington to take part in the experiments with them. A Russian army officer attached to the Russian Legation, and Captain Breeze, of the United States navy, are already here.

Joseph Little, who was so roughly handled at Venice, Ill., last Tuesday, is at Bloomfield, Iowa, recovering from his wounds. Little's enemy is Totevelier. The horses he was charged with stealing are still at Venice.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—A bill passed the lower House of the Legislature on Saturday, almost unanimously, requiring the School Board of this city to appropriate to every pupil now or hereafter established in St. Louis ten dollars for each scholar receiving free tuition in such school. It is said that if this bill becomes a law it can be made to almost entirely break up the public school system. An effort will be made to defeat it in the Senate.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—A bill passed by the Lower House to-day, providing that the school board should give ten dollars to each free scholar in the public schools, was reconsidered to-day and indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 66 to 26.

MINNESOTA.

CHICAGO, February 28.—The bill applying the internal improvement lands to the payment of the old railroad bonds passed the Minnesota House of Representatives, with an amendment that it be submitted to the vote of the people at the spring election, and shall not become operative until three millions worth of bonds have been deposited with the State Department. The bill had previously passed the Senate without the provisions named.

RETRENCHMENT.

Speech of Mr. Dawes in New Hampshire—The President's Promise to the People "No Ascending Scale of Public Expenditures."

NEW YORK, February 28.—Hon. Henry L. Dawes, in his speech at Nashua, N. H., Saturday, said: There is a large, conscientious effort in all branches of the government to see to it that there shall not be a dollar more appropriations for the next year than for this. I was charged yesterday afternoon by the President himself with this message. He told me to assure the people of New Hampshire that this exhibit I have made here of the successful collection and the economical expenditure of money during the present year is an earnest and a pledge of what it shall be in the year to come. "Tell the people of New Hampshire that during my administration there shall be no ascending scale of public expenditures, but whenever, and wherever the closest scrutiny shall disclose the possibility of cutting off a dollar, it shall be done."

A Guarantee

Is given that every barrel of ale put up by Pier, Dunnals & Co. is made of the best qualities of malt and hops. To insure a good draught of ale ask for Pier, Dunnals & Co.'s cream.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in South America Practically Ended—Lopez Routed, but Makes Good His Escape—Collision Between the Bombay and Oneida—The Latter Vessel Sunk with a Loss of 120 Men—Distress in Southern Italy—Secularization of Pere Hyacinthe—Cable from Bombay to Aden Completed—Proceedings of Parliament—The Naval Estimates—Education in Ireland and Scotland—Debate in the Cortes on the Proposition to Indict the Archbishop of Santiago—Sadler Beats Heath in a Sculling Match, &c., &c.

Sinking of the Oneida—Terrible Loss of Life.

LONDON, February 28.—The following telegram has just been received from the managing directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company: "About seventy-five miles from Yokohama, bound in, the Bombay came into collision with the American corvette Oneida. The latter sunk soon after, with a loss of about one hundred and twenty men. The Bombay was not injured. The Bombay was due at Yokohama from Hong Kong on the 24th of January."

POINT DE GALLE, CEYLON, February 22, *via* LONDON, February 28.—It is reported here near Yokohama, between the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Bombay and the United States corvette Oneida. The latter sunk with all hands, numbering one hundred and twenty-men. The Bombay was slightly injured. It is not stated whether any of the officers or crew of the Oneida were saved.

England to India—The Circuit Complete.

LONDON, February 28.—The submarine cable from Bombay to Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, has been successfully laid by the steamship Great Eastern. This link places England and her Indian colonies in direct telegraphic communication. Messages from Bombay of to-day's date were received to-day.

Lopez Again Routed.

LONDON, February 28.—Rio Janeiro newspapers state that Lopez had retreated with about six hundred Paraguayans. They were overtaken by a body of troops of the Argentine Republic and completely routed. Lopez, however, made good his escape. He left behind all his sick and wounded, together with families, who were held as prisoners. He threw into the river a great part of his artillery. Gen. Camsry, with a large force, was pursuing Lopez.

Six iron-clads had returned to Rio Janeiro, proving the war practically ended.

Distress in Southern Italy.

NAPLES, February 28.—There is great distress among the laboring classes in the southern provinces of Italy, occasioned by the failure of a bank at Sellis.

Spanish Army Officers Exiled.

MADRID, February 28.—Three Brigadier Generals and several Colonels have been transferred to distant posts of the peninsula on account of their disloyal utterances.

Secularization of Pere Hyacinthe.

ROME, February 28.—The Pope's secularization of Pere Hyacinthe gives general satisfaction.

Arbitration Proposed.

LONDON, February 28.—The *Bulletin*, newspaper, urges the submission of the affairs of the Alabama Claims to a board of arbitration, and proposes Lords Derby and Cairns as arbitrators.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, February 28.—The House of Lords to-day had a brief debate on the Sunday trading bill.

In the Commons Mr. Gladstone promised the early introduction of a practical measure for education in Ireland and Scotland. Mr. Gladstone also informed the House that the reciprocity treaty with Austria would soon come before Parliament, and an opportunity for a thorough discussion of commercial treaties.

The Postmaster General announced that in deference to universal complaint, the restriction of telegraphic news from the Times to payment of telegraphic tolls was under consideration.

Mr. Childers laid before the House the estimates for the expenditures of the navy, which amount to nine and one-quarter millions sterling. He proceeded to explain and justify the estimates, laying great stress on the necessity for the building of iron clads. When all the vessels now in process of construction were completed, the iron-clad fleet would consist of two broadside ships of the first class, six of the second class, nine of the third, seven of the eight of the fourth class, four of the fifth class, and two of the sixth class; of turret ships there would be two of the first class, one second and two of third. Besides those there were a number of smaller iron vessels. This fleet would place England on an equal footing with the highest naval power in the world. He proposed, in order to keep its strength up to this standard, to add yearly 20,000 tons to the navy, including 12,000 tons of armored and turreted ships and 1,500 tons of torpedoes.

Mr. Childers then proposed and explained a scheme for the retirement of naval officers. He said in making changes in the personnel of the navy, they were governed by the two principles of efficiency and general content in the service, and he believed these objects could be attained.

Mr. Lowry made a lengthy defense of the administration of naval affairs under Disraeli. After further discussion by Samuda, McCandlish, Gilpin, Baxter and Hallor, the House voted the estimates asked for by Mr. Childers.

The bill making reforms in the War Office was considered and passed in Committee.

Boat Race.

The scullers race between Heath and Sadler, from Putney to Mortlake, for £50 a side to-day, was won easily by Sadler.

Prize Fight Between Ladies.

The strike of the miners in Wales is extending.

Debate in the Cortes.

MADRID, February 28.—In the Cortes the debate is still in progress over the proposition to indict Cardinal Garcia y Cnasta, Archbishop of Santiago. A substitute was introduced denying that the Cortes possessed the power to proceed against the Archbishop, who is a member of the Cortes, not because of the superiority of the priesthood to the law, but in consequence of the inviolability of the Deputy. The substitute was supported by the Republicans but was defeated, 93 to 59.

The Prince of Asturias.

ROME, February 28.—The journals announce that the prince of Asturias will receive his first communion from the hands of the Pope.

Funeral of Mr. Burlingame.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 28.—The funeral of Hon. Anson Burlingame took place Saturday. The English, French and American Ambassadors acted as pall bearers. The remains will be sent to America.

Disturbance at Waterford.

DUBLIN, February 28.—The destruction of property by the supporters of Mr. Osborne for Parliament was renewed with violence at Waterford Saturday. The mob was greatly excited and very violent. The people are alarmed, and have appealed to the police for better protection.

LONDON, February 28.—The English papers continue to urge the government to use the sternest measures to repress the present disturbances in Ireland.

French Postal Decree.

PARIS, February 28.—A decree in the *Journal Officiale* prescribes that the conditions applied to newspapers and samples of merchandise sent by mail from France to the United States, shall be the same, whether the matter is forwarded directly from France to American ports or by way of England.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, February 28.—Bonds closed firm at 95¾@95¾.

London Money Market.

LONDON, February 28.—Evening.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾. Bonds—'62s, 90¾; '65s, 89¾; new 5-20's, 89¾. Erie, 22; Illinois, 111¾; Great Western, 29¾.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, February 28.—Bourse firm; rentes 73 francs 75 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 28.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11¾@11⅞d; sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s; red western No. 2 7s 6d; western 8s 6d. Western flour 19s 9d. Corn 27s@27s 3d. Oats 2s 3d. Barley 5s. Peas 34s 6d.

Pork 92s 6d. Beef 103s 6d. Lard 63s. Cheese 73s. Bacon ——.

Spirits petroleum is 7d; refined is 11¾d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, February 28.—Tallow firmer at 47s 3d. Sugar 38s. Turpentine easier. Linseed oil 31l 15s.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, February 28.—Cotton flat.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, February 28.—Petroleum quiet.

Something New.

MARVIN'S superior New York water crackers. Try them. For sale by all grocers. Bakery, 75 Liberty street. TTHs

Children

Are often pale and fretful from no other cause than worms. R. A. Fahnestock Vermifuge is a safe and effectual remedy. TTHs*

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, February 28.—With a falling off in the supplies the market for beeves is dull; the inferior quality is better than last week. Buyers held off at the advance. The highest price was 8½c. lowest 5½c for stockers; average range 6@6¼c. Sheep active for good; inferior no lower; range 5½@7½c. Nothing doing in hogs.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—Cotton irregular; middling, 22c; receipts, 14,281 bales; exports, 9,417 bales; sales, 5,500 bales. Sugar dull; prime, 14½c. Molasses firm at 60@70c. Coffee and whisky unchanged.

CUBA.

Insurgent Prisoners Murdered.

Gen. Jordan Announces that He will Retaliate—600 Insurgents Defeated by 100 Negroes—Rumored Surrender of Cubans.

HAVANA, February 28.—A detachment of one hundred troops was attacked by 500 insurgents on the line of railroad between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas, a few days since. The insurgents were driven off with loss.

A great many people of Puerto Principe are coming within the Spanish lines. Several of the most prominent insurgents of the Puerto Principe region have asked permission of the government authorities to surrender. The Captain General has consented, and the insurgents will come to Havana direct, instead of going to Puerto Principe. In addition a large party of Col. Garcia, eighty-six more insurgents have surrendered themselves in the Cinco Villas district.

The railroad from Nuevitas to San Miguel, torn up in many places by the insurgents, is again in running order. The telegraph to Santiago de Cuba and Santa Zerfano has also re-established.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Havana letters state that sixty-two Cuban prisoners, enlisted men, have been shot by the Spaniards at Cienfuegos, and that Gen. Jordan has publicly announced that he would shoot eight or ten of the Spanish chiefs and officers, prisoners in his hands, for every Cuban leader taken prisoner who might be killed afterward by the enemy.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 28, 1870.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM ASPINWALL.

The steamer Henry Chauncey brings $18,500 in treasure from California and Isthmian dates to the 22d inst. The gunboat Nipsic was to leave Aspinwall in a few days for Caledonia Bay, to commence the survey for the Darien canal, for which a number of laborers have been engaged. One steamship Granada was expected at Caledonia Bay shortly. Advices from Guatemala state that the revolutionists were routed by the troops of the Government on the 20th of January, and peace restored. The treaty between Columbia and the United States for a canal across the Isthmus now needs only the signature of the United States Commissioner, who is expected shortly at Bogota. A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Panama, February 2d. Nothing new from Chili. At Thonfelden arms and ammunition, landed by General Sosa, is reported. No particulars are received. Business there was unusually dull. The whole of Paraguay is represented in a sad state, the people are dying from want and starvation in the provinces east of Asuncion. The Italian Consul, with whom was deposited for safety a large amount of money, and wealthy families when Asuncion was captured by the Brazilians, fled with the public treasure, but was caught and compelled to disgorge.

RIOT AMONG EMIGRANTS.

A riot occurred between German and Irish emigrants at Ward's Island to-day, which was quelled by the arrest of three of the ringleaders and the driving of two hundred from the Island.

THE EDWARDS-COLLYER PRIZE FIGHT.

Great excitement is felt in the Edwards-Collyer prize fight. The principals and a large number of friends left this city this morning.

SERIOUS RESULT OF A FENIAN QUARREL.

Patrick J. Meehan, editor of the *Irish American*, was shot this evening by James Keenan, Jr., in consequence of a quarrel in the Kearney branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, and had been attending a Fenian meeting. General O'Neill was presiding at the meeting, which was very stormy, the Senate of the Brotherhood and the Head Centre of the same order opposing. Keenan is a warm adherent of O'Neill, and was dismissed to-night by the Senate from his position as Secretary of the Senate. When Meehan was, it is said the chief of the opposition to O'Neill, he was instrumental in obtaining the vote of dismissal of Keenan. The meeting broke up about eleven with feelings of bitter excitement. After the adjournment of the Senate and O'Neill, Meehan, with a number of friends, was standing on the corner of Chatham street, when Keenan, as is alleged, stepped up behind and shot him in the back. The wound is said to be very dangerous. Keenan was arrested.

SCRANTON, PA

Boiler Explosion—Twenty to Thirty Persons Buried in the Ruins of a Rolling Mill—Nine Dead Bodies Recovered.

SCRANTON, PA., February 28.—The boiler of heating furnace No. 3, at the railroad iron rolling mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, exploded this morning, blowing out one of the roof with all its heavy timbers, shafting, etc., seventy-five feet by ninety-five feet was thrown in the air, and fell in the terrific explosion crash. The noise of the explosion shook half the city. Twenty or thirty men were buried in the ruins.

The following have been taken out dead: John Sweeney, Peter A. Hartmann, Martin H. Welsh, James Connelly, Patrick Mostran, Hugh Hilly, Another man, named Smith, but his initials being unknown. Another man, died, making in all nine dead. The following were injured: Thomas Quigley, Charles Williams, John Engle, John Hardman, son of Peter, who was killed; Patrick Reilly, Teddy Flanigan, Thomas Dundiss and Edward J. Jones. W. Kane, G. Nearymann, Mathew Kane, Frank Kane, Michael Kane, Jeffery, Anthony Hantry, Emanuel Osland, Wm. Castle, Felix M. Andrews. The damage to the mill is not yet ascertained.

There was no stoppage of work by the miners to-day in this locality. One of the sad sights was the employees of three large large companies, the Scranton Iron Company, the Lackawanna and Sylvania Coal Company, and Delaware Canal Coal Company refusing to turn out. The men in the employ of the latter have been under order all winter, and there was no turn out there to-day.

ANOTHER BOAT GONE.

Steamboat Mississippi Sunk—Boat and Cargo a Total Loss—Insurance in Pittsburgh Companies $23 000.

LOUISVILLE, February 28.—The steamer Mississippi, a New Orleans and St. Louis packet, sunk this morning at Shawneetown, Ill. The passengers and crew were transferred to the steamer Virginia, and landed at Shawneetown. The boat and cargo a total loss.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—The steamer Mississippi, on her upward trip, ran into a heavily laden with stock and western produce, struck a snag at two o'clock this morning, near Shawneetown, Illinois, and sank rapidly. Nothing was saved. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The boat was valued at $60,000. Insured in Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati companies for $40,000. The cargo was insured for $30,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamships France and City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York; also, City of New York, from Liverpool.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward dined with Thurlow Weed on Saturday.

The Mormon revival on Long Island promises to result in a serious riot.

The Albion House, at La Crosse, Wis., was burned February 26th; loss $8,000.

The propeller **New Jersey**, which left Baltimore Friday, for Norfolk, with a large freight, was burned to the water, off Sharp's Island, in Chesapeake Bay. The Captain and crew escaped in boats, and were picked up by the propeller Tolevelier, bound for Baltimore. The latter was fully insured for half that sum.

A Fort Dodge, Montana, paper of the 25th states that on the 23d Charles Roach, while under the influence of liquor, engaged in a scuffle with Thomas Condon, when the latter, in self-defense, struck Roach with a wooden poker, causing death next day. Up to the time of the difficulty they were the most intimate friends.

William Blacketter, who was shot by his wife, at Litchfield, Minn., a few days since, died on Thursday evening last. Mrs. Blacketter is under arrest, and will have an examination on Monday next. The case seems to be one of cool and deliberate murder.

Charles McComico and four emigrants, injured on the Concord, Minn., railroad disaster, have since died.

Late Arizona advices state that the mining news is favorable. Rich mineral discoveries are reported. One locality of gold bearing quartz near Bradshaw mountain tracts five thousand feet. Twenty claims were located on it. The assay's ton of quartz yielded thirty-five hundred dollars per ton. Flour at Prescott is thirty-six dollars a barrel, and declining.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has decided against the Commonwealth in the case brought by the State Deputy Escheater against the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society for $700,000 unclaimed deposits, which the Commonwealth claimed on the ground that it constituted of deposits the owners of which had died leaving no lawful claimants.

A branch of the Evangelical Alliance has been organized in Boston, with Robert C. Winthrop as President.

The Mississippi Legislature meets next Tuesday.

A convention of general freight agents of the United States and Canada met in New Orleans yesterday.

A silver mine of unparalleled richness has been discovered in Greyson county, Kentucky. The ore was found to contain a larger per cent. of silver than any hitherto discovered. The mine is said to be inexhaustible, and will be developed in the spring.

E. M. Yerger, who has been in military confinement since June last, on a charge of killing Lieutenant Colonel Crane, was yesterday transferred to the custody of the sheriff of Hinds county, Mississippi, by an order from the Adjutant General of the United States Army. Lieutenant Wood, Adjutant General of the Fourth Military District, immediately made an affidavit before Judge Cabaz, at Jackson, charging him with the murder of Colonel Crane. Counsel for defense waived an examination, and Yerger was committed without bail.

To Strengthen the Stomach.

And give it tone, use C. F. Gallon's Dyspepsia Remedy. TTHs*

CITY MATTERS.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER.

Full Exhibit of the Financial Affairs of the City.

Revenue During the Year $1,286,565 84—Disbursements, $1,019,972 32—Balance in Treasury $267,593 52—Total Available Balances, $452,308 80—Total City Indebtedness, $2,589,186 33 Bids of the Banks for the "Unexpended Balances"—The Allegheny National, Iron City National and National Trust Companies Chosen Depositaries at 5 1-2 per Cent. on Current Balances—Gas Consumed During the Year—Ordinances Offered and Passed—Tolls and Vehicle Licenses—Reports of Committees—The Allegheny and Spring Garden Passenger Railway—Birmingham Passenger Railway—The Fire Department Bill—The New Water Works Again—The Eligibility of President Tomlinson—Refusal to Increase the Police Force—The Point Bridge Bill, Etc., Etc.

A regular monthly session of the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh was held yesterday (Monday) afternoon, February 28th, 1870, in their respective chambers, City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McCALLEY ..... *President.*
E. S. MORROW ..... *Clerk.*

Council was organized promptly at two o'clock, and on a call of the roll the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Abl, Ahlborn, Allen, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Glenn, Graves, Hartman, Herron, House, Jones, E. P., Jones, Isaac, Kelsey, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Owen, Phillips, Rafferty, Ryan, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley, Shipman, Strimmell, Wainwright, S. J. Wainwright, Z., White, Wilson and McAuley, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

MR. PHILLIPS moved that Councils go into joint session immediately for the purpose of opening the proposals for the deposit of the institutions for the control of the "unexpended balances" of the city funds, and electing and designating three depositaries, as required by law, who offer the highest rate of interest.

The motion was adopted and the Clerk instructed to notify the Common Council that Select Council was ready to go into joint session.

INTERESTING COLLOQUY.

THE PRESIDENT—Have you a good many bids for city funds, Phillips?

MR. PHILLIPS—Yes, sir, quite a number, and one from the Iron City, I suppose.

THE PRESIDENT—Well, I was over an hour ago from that bank, but it has come in since. O'Neill was talking to the people, and he handed in a remonstrance, which he asked to be referred to the same, upon which Keenan is a warm adherent of O'Neill, and was dismissed to-night by the Senate from his position as Secretary of the Senate. When Meehan was, it is said the chief of the opposition to O'Neill, he was instrumental in obtaining the vote of dismissal of Keenan. The meeting broke up about eleven with feelings of bitter excitement. After the adjournment of the Senate and O'Neill, Meehan, with a number of friends, was standing on the corner of Chatham street, when Keenan, as is alleged, stepped up behind and shot him in the back. The wound is said to be very dangerous. Keenan was arrested.

BACK TO BUSINESS.

The business of joint session concluded, the Select Council returned to their chamber, and proceeded to the transaction of regular business.

THE PRESIDENT—(coming in after all the members had been seated) Why, gentlemen, I did not know you were here.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GAS COMMITTEE—GAS CONSUMED DURING THE YEAR.

Mr. SHIPTON asked leave to offer the following report of the operations of the Gas Committee during the year 1869:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: The Gas Committee on Gas Lighting beg leave to respectfully report that during the year 1869 there has been lighted and there has been consumed for city purposes 22,925,000 cubic feet of gas as follows:

Public Lamps	20,220,800 cubic feet.
Mayor's Office	424,700 cubic feet.
Police Stations	236,000 cubic feet.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY MARCH 1, 1870.

THE name of A. T. STEWART is now associated somewhat in connection with the Governorship of New York next fall, on the Republican ticket. Political affairs in that, as in other States, are so mixed that almost anything may be considered as possible. The tyranny of partyism has operated to keep down nearly everybody but men unscrupulous enough to hold the position of leaders; but a change in this respect is coming about, and it takes no SOLOMON to detect that such leaders will hereafter stand the poorest chance with the people.

THE centenary of American independence, on the Fourth of July, 1876, deserves a national recognition, and of course Philadelphia is the place above all others on the continent where the grand celebration should take place. The authorities and citizens of that city are early in the field with the note of preparation, but unless provision is made for legitimate succession, the committees already appointed may become extinct before the six years roll around between this and the centennial. It would be a good plan to charter the committees, with the usual powers of succession.

CAMERON'S expulsion from Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet is becoming a lively topic. Interesting as the facts will be when we get at all of them, as we shall before long, they will not be more so than a truthful narrative of the circumstances attending CAMERON'S appointment to a seat in Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet. When some Pennsylvania Republicans, acting as a committee in CAMERON'S behalf, visited Mr. LINCOLN in Springfield, his first response to the suggestion was this: "Why, gentlemen, up here, where I am sometimes called 'honest old ABE,' the selection of CAMERON would disgrace me." But in the course of time Mr. LINCOLN was overpersuaded, as it was sometimes his nature to be, and CAMERON went into the War, not the Treasury Department, which was the place he wanted.

Of the five millions of Northern Pacific Railroad stock recently offered, we understand that seven hundred thousand has been taken in Pittsburgh. The report that the Secretary of the Treasury has ruled that all land grants to railroads must be located on air-lines, unless natural barriers intervene, that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company had been obliged to change its plan materially and stop surveys, is denied. We are assured that Secretary BOUTWELL has not only not made any such decision, but he has had no authority to do so, the land grants to railroads being solely within the control of the Secretary of the Interior, who, also, has not made any such rule. Instead of the Northern Pacific road altering its plans or stopping its surveys, it is progressing through Minnesota to the Red River with the greatest attainable certainty and speed.

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN PERSONS TO DO EVERYTHING.

A bill of a very remarkable character introduced in the State Senate by Mr. HENSZEY, of Philadelphia, was objected off the calendar by Senator RUTAN, of Beaver, on Wednesday last. It is entitled "an act to incorporate the National Improvement Company," and invests certain unknown individuals named as incorporators, and their "associates, successors and assigns or "a majority of them," with most extraordinary powers. The second and third sections give the company power to do anything in the way of building and leasing public or private works, "which may tend "or be designed to improve, increase, facilitate or develope trade or travel, by land or "water, from or to any part of the United "States." General banking powers are also conferred; the right to build telegraphs, the right "to enter upon and occupy the lands of individuals or of companies," the capital stock is unlimited; and the whole machinery of the proposed law may be operated by three directors. The fact that "the principal office of the said company "shall be in Pittsburgh," gives a local interest to the project, although branch agencies may be established in any other part of the world.

We have made diligent inquiry from our leading business men and find that no one knows any thing of the "National Improvement Company," or the individuals figuring in the bill as incorporators. It may be a jocular experiment to test the extent to which the Legislature will go in granting chartered privileges, or it may cover an enormous scheme of speculation. Under the grants of the bill anything is possible. We suggest therefore to our members that they keep a close watch upon it. Public policy is against all such unlimited legislative grants, and even if the bill passes it comes so directly in conflict with the principles laid down by Governor GEARY in his recent vetoes, that we have no doubt he will disapprove it.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The annual report of the City Controller, R. J. McGOWAN, Esq., was presented to Councils yesterday, and will be found in full in connection with the proceedings of the meeting. The report gives in detail the financial operations of the year ending January 31st, 1870, and is as comprehensive and satisfactory an exhibit as could be desired.

The tabular statement of receipts and disbursements shows the moneys accounted for by the Treasurer (including the balance on hand February 1st, 1870, and the proceeds of the sale of funded debt and water extension loan bonds) to be $1,286,566 84; and the amount disbursed on warrants and otherwise (including the transfers to the several sinking funds) to be $1,018,972 32—leaving a balance in the treasury of $267,593 51.

The statement of the condition of the several sinking funds, and summary of available balances, give the following results: Balance in treasury $267,593 52; balance in sinking funds, $141,615 28; proceeds of water bonds, at interest, $43,000—making a total of available balances of $452,208 80.

During the fiscal year, $350,500 of old municipal bonds have been redeemed, of which amount $237,000 were retired in exchange for the new funded debt bonds, and $113,500 retired by the sinking fund. Of the city railroad bonds, there have been compromised and retired, in all, $1,737,000. The bonds issued in compromising the same, amount to $2,168,770 54. There are still outstanding, to be compromised, $83,000 of railroad bonds.

The municipal debt statement shows the amount and kind of obligation falling due each year. The aggregate indebtedness of the city is $3,539,486 33. Of the old municipal bonds, $161,800 fall due the current year, and also $56,040 84 of the old borough of Lawrenceville obligations—making a total of $217,840 84. To meet these items, there are in the municipal sinking fund $138,196 76; in the sinking fund for the old city, $5,687 92; in the sinking fund for old borough of Lawrenceville, $1,138 47; and funded debt bonds unsold, $19,000—making a total of $159,023 15, and showing a deficit of $58,817 69.

During 1871, bonds to the amount of $124,500 will fall due; but after that time no more bonds will mature until 1886, and then only $64,000 in amount.

Of the $481,000 of funded debt bonds issued, $237,000 were in exchange for old municipal bonds, and $244,000 were sold at par for cash, leaving $19,000 yet unsold. Of the water extension bonds, $168,000 were sold at par for cash, leaving $82,000 unsold.

The total indebtedness of the city is a little over *three and a half millions* of dollars—a sum by no means burdensome when compared with our population and wealth. Our ability to pay—and to pay without oppressing the taxpayer—is ample; and in this view our financial condition is sound, and our credit unimpeachably good. But, comparatively light as our debt may be, it should not only not be needlessly increased, but means should be devised for its steady diminution. The facts that there were under the control of the treasurer, at the beginning of the present year, over $267,000, and a total of available balances of $452,000, show the wisdom of the City Councils in passing a law whereby the moneys can be securely deposited, and the interest passed to the credit of the corporation. All legitimate means should be employed to husband the resources of the people, and while it is important to look after the interest on our unexpended funds, it is equally important to guard against new loans and increased expenditures in the various departments of the city government. Not that we would have less public spirit; not that we would stand still or go backwards as a municipality; not that we would cease to expand in all those enterprises which tend to make a city great and prosperous; but we would guard as carefully as possible against those peculations and "jobs" which seem almost inseparable from city government, and which, if not exposed and checked, pave the way to the most reckless extravagance and rank corruption.

In this connection we would direct public attention to the large amount of outstanding taxes for 1869, as appears from the Controller's report. At the 1st of February, 1869, the outstanding taxes aggregated $77,332 83. At the same date, this year, the sum outstanding was $112,154 68, a difference of $34,961 85. Of this sum $30009 60 was city tax; $42,063 07 business tax; $32,745 95 water rents, and $7,377 04 of special tax. The amount of water taxes unaccounted for, this year, is nearly double that outstanding at the close of 1868. The city tax collections are nearly $10,000 less than at this time last year. The Finance Committee, we are informed, are inquiring into this matter, and the result of their investigations will no doubt soon be given to the public. The report also shows a neglect on the part of some of the city officers to send in their returns of revenue in time to have the whole year's receipts embraced in the annual statement, as they are required by law to do, and Councils should take prompt measures to prevent such dereliction in future.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Work will be resumed this week in all the Navy Yards where it was suspended a few weeks ago, the President having signed the bill making the needed appropriations for the pay of the workmen whose services were recently dispensed with on account of the expenditure of the money that had been set apart for their wages.

It is asserted that the Wilmington, Delaware, ship builders have actually taken a contract out of the hands of the Clyde builders, by a lower bid, and they can at all times suit customers who really want vessels, although we shall not undertake to say that they can satisfy free traders, who get up bogus offers for vessels, and then go to these builders to make out a newspaper case.

Another design for bridging the channel between the English and French coasts has been laid before the French Academy of Sciences. There is to be a large bed of concrete, a series of piers supporting arches, and a tubular iron bridge. At mid-channel there is to be an artificial island, all of concrete.

The Martinsville (Ohio) *Gazette* says: "We published an item last spring, stating that a child of Uriah Holler, of Baker township, while playing at baptism with another child, was accidentally drowned. The step-mother of the child died on Sunday morning, and made a confession a day or two previous to her death, stating that she was the guilty party—that she had an aversion to the child and took its life.

Frou-frou, the title of a French play, is destined to become an American word. It is already on the lips of society; and soon the popunace will have it. In France, *frou-frou* signifies the rustle of a silk dress; on the stage it signifies a light-hearted, thoughtless, merry girl, who walks over pitfalls with a smile on her face, and goes to death with a laugh on her lips! In America it will become the synonym for that frightfully common and largely increasing class of fashionable girls who marry without contemplation, becoming wives in name, while they remain coquettes and flirts in spirit, and who kick over the marriage traces without a qualm of conscience! *Frou-frou*, in short, will signify here among us fashionable life, fashionable wedded life, dress, coquetry, flirtation, gilded danger, and golden mockery of wedded life!

Calcraft, the English hangman, whose name has become as famous as that of Jack Ketch himself, has retired into private life. "Age and infirmities" have rendered nerveless the cunning hand. One hundred and thirty-nine candidates, it is said, have applied for his vacant office. The English journals recall the occasion, some years ago, when, upon his dismissal being hinted at in consequence of his awkwardness in hanging a murderer, thirty persons made instant application to succeed him. One of them, in his letter, expressed the pious hope that "with the blessing of Providence he might be able to carry out the dread behests of the law." Another said he would "do the job for two pound a week." A third wrote laconically, "Honnered Sur, I am a Boocher." It is not suggested that the retiring functionary is to be made a baronet.

"An Enoch Arden case—as we have to call them—has come to light in Vermont. About thirty-five years ago, John Clough and Fanny Gillett were married, and afterward lived several years in Norwich. Five years after, Clough disappeared, and it was shortly after reported that he had died in Massachusetts. Mrs. Clough was by and by married to Nahala Davis; they have lived in Norwich ever since, have raised quite a family of children, and accumulated considerable property. The farm is deeded to Mrs. Davis. A few days ago Clough reappeared, claiming his wife, and perhaps hoping to get possession of the property."

The body of Miss Susie R. King, who died at Carolina Mills, N. C., February 14th, and retained so life-like an appearance that her burial has been deferred, was entombed on Friday last in the family vault, all doubt of death having been removed.

The Prussian Government has military maps of every foot of its territory, so complete that every hill, ravine, brooklet, field and forest is delineated with perfect accuracy. It is a common boast of Prussian military men, that within eight days 848,000 men can be concentrated to the defense of any single point within the kingdom.

Chicago is expecting she will derive great advantage for her manufacturers in the opening of a mine of bituminous coal at Danville, that is said to be superior to any found west of Pennsylvania. The coal covers an area of nearly 2,000 acres, already explored, and lies thirty feet above the water. The mining will, therefore, be cheap, and no expense will be needed for pumping. Arrangements have already been made for sending 250 tons to Chicago daily, and they will be improved until the supply is 500 tons per day. The quality of the coal is said to be in every way superior to that of the other mines in the State.

A NUMBER of communications from correspondents are necessarily laid over to-day. Many more have been thrown in the waste basket. So that persons that have dreaded of having their writings printed while they withheld their names, need dream no longer.

ONE of the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of colored citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, is especially worthy of publication. It is a sensible and patriotic declaration of an excellent and noble purpose. We pronounce it thus, and state, at the same time, our perfect conviction of the sincerity and good faith of those who adopted it. After returning thanks to Congress, the Legislatures, &c., for enfranchising them, the meeting

Resolved, That we hereby pledge to them to prove the fitness of the trust by the worthiness of our conduct. That realizing the responsibilities resting upon us, we mean to use the ballot for no merely narrow or selfish ends, but for the best good of the State and nation, thereby adding to perpetuance a Union which our fathers and their fathers, their brothers and our brothers, together helped to save.

THE Paris correspondent of an English journal gives hope that the reign of hideousness has well-nigh come to an end, and the fashion of woman's dress is to be simpler hereafter. Madame Olliffet's high-bodied white muslin ball dress has made a mark in the world of fashion. Simplicity and short skirts are much more prevalent than they were last winter. It was at first supposed, when Madame Olliffet went to the Tuileries dressed *a la mitte de premier convocation*, that she was suffering from a sore throat, but it would now appear that the new Prime Minister wishes his wife to pay the price of lady-like manners and an interesting face in making her way at court.

A LETTER from Rome says: I am led to suppose that the Italians care far less for what is done by the Fathers in Council than do Catholics at a distance, more completely subject to the illusions of Rome. But even South American Bishops are of sufficiently enlightened intelligence to understand the condition of the world. One of them last week in his speech to the Council, which is described as among the most eloquent, deplored the sad state of Catholic countries, now left alone among Christian communities in which the slavery of human beings is obstinately maintained. The Prelate also advocated, as a remedy for many present evils, the return to the ancient mode of the election of Bishops by the clergy and people—a system wholly distasteful to modern Rome.

QUITE recently certain parts of Hungary have been terribly afflicted with mice, to so great an extent, indeed, that in a single district the entire crop of sixty thousand acres of grain was completely consumed. In another district ten thousand acres were destroyed in two weeks, not a grain, nor blade of straw, nor root being left—entire fields having been cleared, according to the statement, "as bare as a floor." Every attempt made to reduce the hordes of these animals failed. Ditches were dug and filled with water; but they soon became choked up with the dead bodies, the number destroyed being counted by hundreds of thousands, and yet without any appreciable impression being made upon the supply. The country was filled with immense numbers of hawks, eagles, owls and other predaceous birds, together with foxes, weasels, wildcats, etc.; but the devastation still continues, and there is no telling where it will end.

ERIE has won a victory. On Thursday last the Supreme Court of Philadelphia, Chief Justice Thompson presiding, rendered a decision in favor of the proposed lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway to the Erie Company, and peremptorily dismissed the bill of exceptions that had been filed by the first mortgage bondholders, and other opposing parties, the parties opposed to the lease being ordered to pay costs. The lease was executed accordingly, and the Erie Company is now in possession of the line from Salamanca to Cleveland, and from Meadville to Pittsburgh, has been a hard fought battle, every possible objection having been made to the consummation of the lease. The most eminent counsel of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania were pitted against Mr. Frederick A. Lane and his assistants, but the legal member of the famous triumvirate of Erie conducted his case with such signal ability that he won the victory. By this decision the Erie Company has gained all that it ever asked, and has secured, despite the most violent opposition, emanating, it is presumed, partially from rival lines, a direct through route to Cincinnati and the far West. Westward the course of Erie takes its way.

THE NEW DECADE.

POPULATION AND REPRESENTATION.

The New York *Tribune* of Saturday prints a carefully prepared table, showing the probable population of the various States and Territories, according to the coming census. It estimates the total population on the first of June, 1870, at 40,500,000—an increase since 1860 of 9,356,679. It also makes a calculation of the number of Representatives on this basis of population, to which the several States will be entitled, in a House of Representatives numbering 233 or 240 members, both numbers having been proposed for the first House to be elected under the new census. As this portion of the table is one of some interest to politicians we extract it:

STATES.	Reps. on pop. of 233	Reps. on pop. of 240	STATES.	Reps. on pop. of 233	Reps. on pop. of 240
Alabama	6	6	Missouri	9	12
Arkansas	4	4	Nebraska	1	1
California	3	3	Nevada	1	1
Colorado	1	1	New Hampshire	2	2
Connecticut	4	4	New Jersey	5	5
Delaware	1	1	New York	27	34
Florida	1	1	North Carolina	6	8
Georgia	7	9	Ohio	18	21
Illinois	15	19	Oregon	1	1
Indiana	11	14	Pennsylvania	22	28
Iowa	7	9	Rhode Island	1	2
Kansas	1	1	South Carolina	4	5
Kentucky	7	10	Tennessee	7	9
Louisiana	5	6	Texas	3	4
Maine	4	5	Vermont	3	3
Maryland	5	6	Virginia	9	11
Massachusetts	8	11	West Virginia	3	3
Michigan	7	9	Wisconsin	7	8
Minnesota	3	4			
Mississippi	5	6	Total	233	300

The result arrived at by the census takers will not vary so materially from the *Tribune's* estimate as to make many changes in this table necessary. In its calculation of the increase in population since 1860 the *Tribune* adopted 29-76 per cent. as the rate. At the rate of increase from 1850 to 1860, 35-38—our population would be in 1870 42,630,504, a little greater than the *Tribune* makes it, but the war has intervened, and the first estimate for the whole country, of 40,500,000, is the safest one.

Opinion is divided in Congress as to increasing the number of representatives. From the older States an increase is favored, because there is something disagreeable in losing the semblance of power, and if an addition is not made to the whole number of representatives the representation of a good number of States will be cut down. Naturally Congressmen will not care to diminish their own prospects of re-election. But an increase is opposed by thoughtful men from all sections, on the ground that the present House is large enough, if not too large, for the prudent and careful transaction of business. Much the most influential, and the ablest writers on the subject we may say, take this position. It seems reasonable to suppose, too, that if the representation of a State is reduced, its people will be much more careful as to the qualifications of those they may elect; in the hope of making up the deficiency in numerical strength by greater intellectual power. We hardly think from what has already been urged on this question, that the House will be increased to three hundred members, even if the old number of two hundred and thirty-three should be changed, as it has been, in fact, since 1860 by the admission of new States.

To show the effect of the new census in increasing or reducing representation, assuming that the basis of 233 will be retained, we have prepared the annexed tables, showing the representation of the great natural divisions of the Union under the old and the new census:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.	1860	1870.		1860.	1870.
Maine	5	5	Rhode Island	2	1
New Hampshire	3	2	Connecticut	4	4
Vermont	3	3			
Massachusetts	11	8		27	21
THE CENTRAL STATES.					
New York	33	27	Maryland	5	6
New Jersey	5	5		—	—
Pennsylvania	24	22		66	61
Delaware	1	1			
THE SOUTHERN STATES.					
Virginia	9	9	Louisiana	5	5
West Virginia	3	3	Texas	4	4
North Carolina	7	6	Arkansas	3	3
South Carolina	4	4	Tennessee	8	7
Georgia	7	7	Kentucky	9	7
Florida	1	1			
Alabama	6	6		71	67
Mississippi	5	5			
THE WESTERN STATES.					
Ohio	19	18	Missouri	9	9
Indiana	11	10	Kansas	1	2
Illinois	14	15	Nebraska	1	1
Michigan	6	7	Colorado (to be admitted)	—	1
Wisconsin	7	7			
Minnesota	2	3			
Iowa	6	7		74	78
THE PACIFIC STATES.					
California	3	4	Oregon	1	1
Nevada	—	1		4	6

RECAPITULATION.	1860	1870	Inc.	Dec.
New England States	27	21	—	6
Central States	66	61	—	5
Southern States	71	67	—	4
Western States	74	78	5	—
Pacific States	4	6	2	—
	241	233	7	15

The discrepancy between the totals is accounted for by the fact that while the number of members in 1860 was fixed at 233, it was subsequently increased by the admission of several new States. The figures we have given above, and we do not think that they will vary largely from the results of the census, do not indicate any such changes in the location of the political power of the country as the more sensational of western presses and orators have predicted.

The Southern States, it will be observed, lose only four representatives, notwithstanding the havoc of war. But there is an exceptional reason for this. All the negroes at the South are now enumerated in the representative population, while under the census of 1860, as well as those preceding, but three-fifths of the slave population was counted, in arriving at the number of representatives and Presidential electors to which a State was entitled. The slave population in 1850 was stated at four millions, and the abolition of slavery and the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment has added this whole number to the representative population, instead of the three-fifths originally counted, thus making a clear gain to the South of 1,000,000—a number we judge, more than sufficient to cover all the losses of the war, as well as subsequent emigration from the South.

PETERSON'S
Ointment
WILL CURE
Corns and Bunions.
PRICE 50 CTS. SENT BY MAIL 60 CTS.
Address
A. J. RANKIN,
DRUGGIST,
44 SIXTH STREET, (formerly St. Clair,)
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOME REASONS WHY
DR. SARGENT'S
BACKACHE PILLS
HAVE BECOME SO POPULAR.

1st—They are certain and speedy in their action, relieving the Kidneys at once from all obstructions, and restoring the Organs at once to their natural healthy functions.

2d—They are compounded in strict accordance with the original formula, and will always give the same results.

3d—All the ingredients are purely vegetable, and cannot possibly have any deleterious effects, on the contrary they act in a gentle and invigorating manner, and stimulate all the organs to a healthy action.

Therefore—We can recommend them with the greatest confidence for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.
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Genuine Preparations,
From the Celebrated House of
PETER SQUIRE, London.

Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb. Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potassa, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium Carb. Lithia, Vichy Salt, Kissengen Salt, Cit. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and fac-simile signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark, and also address of the Importer and Sole Agent,

SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. and Fourth Ave.

P. S.—A Fresh Supply of Squire's True Glycerine Soap, Sarg's Vienna Soap, Price's Glycerine Soap, Astringent Red Gum Lozenges, and Muriate of Ammonia Lozenges. These Lozenges are meeting with great success in England, in cases of Relaxed Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc. Just received.
mwfh

W. G. ANDERSON,
FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.
Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of
CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.
Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

CHRISTIANIZING JAPAN.

Gratifying Progress—Liberal Policy of the Princes.

Bishop Williams, writing from Aosaka, on the 21st July last, says:—"Japan is passing through the most remarkable revolution recorded in the history of any nation. But little more than a year ago it was a most decidedly pronounced despotism; now it has a written constitution, and will soon be a constitutional monarchy. The supreme power was virtually in the hands of the Tycoon, whose ancestors had been the *de facto* sovereigns for more than two hundred years. But after a short struggle, which amounted to little more than a slight skirmish, the Tycoonate was abolished, and the Mikado—the Sovereign *de jure*, and they say by *divine right*, literally, as the lineal descendants, in unbroken succession, of the God, to whom the heavenly gods, assembled in grand council, gave Japan—was restored to his legitimate rights. And now we are seeing accomplished the most astonishing change of front, the most surprising of movement and, thus, your Watches challenge my admiration, and arouse my pride as an American. And I am certain that in all respects they will compete successfully in the markets of the world, with similar manufactures of older nations. They need only to be known to be appreciated. Yours, most truly,
C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Supt.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, (General Supt., New York, January 17, 1870.
T. M. AVERY, Esq., President National Watch Co.
Dear Sir:—The Watch made by your Company which I have carried the past two months, has kept time to the second. I have carried it free from changes, and have been on the road with it almost daily, during this time, and am thoroughly with our standard clock. Truly Yours,
M. TOUCEY, Gen'l Supt.

The following dealers also, in various parts of the country, have certified that they can refer the Elgin Watches to be all that is claimed for them, and have them as better finished, more correct and durable, than any in market of similar price, and that they have great confidence in recommending them to the public. Below we give a few names:
Wheeler, Parsons & Co., New York.
Warren, Hazlehurst & Co., New York.
Maddison & Bro., New York.
H. B. Hyatt, New York.
Henry Grinel, New York.
Geo. W. Smith & Co., New York.
Scott, Barrett & Co., Pittsburgh.
J. B. Ford & Co., Chicago.
Palmer & Co., Cincinnati.
Jenkins & Hatch, Cincinnati.
C. Oskamp, Cincinnati.
C. Hellebush, Cincinnati.
J. Jaccard & Co., St. Louis.
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Moore Reddin & Hamilton, Chicago.
J. H. Hosne, Denver, Colorado.
M. M. Baldwin & Co., San Francisco, California.
Koch a Dryfus, New Orleans, and over 400 others.
Various grades and prices made to suit different tastes. No movements retailed by the Company.
Call on your Jeweler and ask to see the Elgin Watches.
Business Office and Salesroom National Watch Company,
Elgin
159 and 161 Lake St., Chicago.

PRIME
ORANGES AND LEMONS
Received per Vessel, at Philadelphia, Feb. 16th,
800 boxes Messina Oranges;
200 boxes Messina Lemons.
Choice and Fresh Fruit
Will be received per Rail this week and for sale by
Reymer & Bros.,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN FRUITS.
NOS. 126, AND 128 WOOD STREET.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.
White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.
Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed.
THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.
Linseed Oil, ... 9 "
100
$20 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
Trhs Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

THE PITTSBURGH
VINEGAR
WORKS.
Ballou & Adams,
167, 168, 169 and 170
SECOND AVENUE,
Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our
EXTRA WINE VINEGAR.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.
BISSELL & CO.'S
NEW LOW DOWN GRATE,
With Patent Cold Air Box.
The best Operating Grate ever invented. No good house should be without it.
Persons building or making alterations in their dwellings, should not fail to put in this truly admirable article.
BISSELL & CO.,
235 LIBERTY STREET.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY,
JOHN STULEN, Jr.,
PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER
Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.
Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

DRY GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

DOMESTIC GOODS
Lonsdale, Bay Mills, Tuscarora, Wamsutta and New York Mills
SHIRTING MUSLINS.
5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached
Utica and Pequot Sheetings.
NEW AND CHOICE STYLES IN
Barnsley Damask Table Linens,
SHIRTING LINENS, PILLOW LINENS AND
Sheeting Linens,
IN FULL ASSORTMENT.
New Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
A Very Superior Quality of
BLACK ALPACA,
32 INCHES WIDE, AT 75 CENTS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND LOW PRICES
James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
MYERS,
SCHOYER
& CO.,
STATIONERS,
Printers, Binders,
AND
BLANK BOOK MAKERS,
Have Removed to their large and commodious Storeroom,
145 Wood St,
POST BUILDING,
CORNER OF VIRGIN ALLEY, where they are prepared to supply their friends and public generally with
STATIONERY
AND
BLANK BOOKS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Our Stock comprises a large assortment of
CHECK BOOKS,
On all Pittsburgh and Allegheny Banks and Bankers.
INVOICE BOOKS,
DRAY BOOKS,
BILLS OF LADING,
Discharging and Receiving Books,
PASS BOOKS,
MEMORANDUMS,
DIARIES FOR 1870,
COPYING BOOKS, ALL SIZES,
ENVELOPES,
WRITING, WRAPPING AND FLAT PAPERS,
FANCY INKSTANDS,
PAPER WEIGHTS,
PENS AND HOLDERS,
EVERY VARIETY,
FABER, EAGLE AND ARTISTS' PENCILS,
WRITING FLUIDS AND COPYING INKS,
BILLS FILES,
POSTOFFICE, CASH AND BILL BOXES,
ARM RESTS,
ERASERS,
READY REFERENCE FILES,
SHIPMAN'S FILES,
MERCHANDISE TAGS,
MOORE'S BLOTTERS,
BLOTTING PAPERS,
MUCILAGE,
PAPER FASTENERS,
COUNTING HOUSE AND SCHOOL SLATES,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
STATIONERY
BLANK BOOKS,
Of Every Description on hand and Made to Order.
Orders for PRINTING and BINDING promptly attended to at LOWEST PRICES.
MYERS,
SCHOYER
& CO.,
POST BUILDING,
No. 145 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.
Gray & Logan
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 47 SIXTH ST.,
TO
89 FIFTH AVENUE,
Until Improvements on Old Store are completed.
Our Stock is Still
LARGE AND COMPLETE
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, AND
GREAT BARGAINS
WILL BE OFFERED DURING THIS MONTH.
Gray & Logan,
89 FIFTH AVENUE.

ROOFS.
WM. B. SCAIFE
ERECTS
IRON ROOF FRAMES
COVERED WITH
Corrugated Iron
FOR
Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Depots, Banks, Market Houses, Public Buildings, &c.
CORRUGATED IRON,
For Covering Wooden Frame Roofs, made to ordered lengths.
Iron Corrugated for Mills, &c.
Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue.

NOTICE—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of JOHN McGRADY, deceased have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay to
JOHN WALLACE,
WILLIAM RIDDELL,
Administrators.
Pittsburgh, January 31.

CARPETS.
NEW CARPETS,
AT
Positive Reduction in Price.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR
NEW SPRING STOCK
Unsurpassed for extent and variety, comprising the Newest and Best Patterns in
English and American Brussels
AND
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &C.,
Which we offer Fifteen to Twenty-five cents per yard less than the lowest prices of last year.
This being the largest reduction that has been made for several years, renders our New Stock worth the attention of purchasers.
McFARLAND & COLLINS
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE.
SECOND FLOOR.

NEW CARPETS.
PRICES REDUCED
TO CORRESPOND WITH
WHOLESALE RATES.
McCallum Bros.,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETS
REDUCED.
Oliver McClintock & Co.,
Have Marked Down Prices to correspond with the Times.
BRUSSELS, 3-PLY,
INGRAIN AND COMMON
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Druggets, &c.,
AT LESS THAN LAST SEASON'S RATES.
We have the Largest Assortment and make the
LOWEST PRICES.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
28 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.
Druggets,
Drugget Squares,
Oil Cloths,
Matting,
Window Shades.
SLEIGH ROBES, &c
Previous to taking stock, we offer many of our goods as REDUCED PRICES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
STATIONERY
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
We have just received large quantities of the following Goods, which we are prepared to sell at prices lower than those of any House west of the Mountains, viz:
Cap, Letter and Note Papers.
Bill and Legal Cap.
Octavo Note, Gilt and Plain.
Billet Note, Parchment, Wedding, French and Initial Papers.
Envelopes of all sizes, colors and prices
Lead and Slate Pencils.
Pens and Penholders.
Carmine, Violet, Red and Black Ink, of a superior quality.
A FULL LINE OF
Blank and Pass Books.
Also, Notes, Drafts and Receipts.
Fine Points, 13, 18 and 24 in a box, at 25 cts., 33 cts and 84 cts per gross.
N. B.—We can supply anything in the BOOK and STATIONERY LINE at the Lowest Prices.
SLOAN, KING & CO.,
96 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

1,000
Good Envelopes,
FOR $1 80.
We are still selling good Envelopes at the above price. Have sold about half a million since we first advertised them, and the sale still continues. They are *GOOD, CHEAP* and *DESIRABLE*, and will answer almost every purpose of a fair business Envelope. We have now in stock about 100,000 of them.
J. L. Read & Son,
STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS.
No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,
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NOTICE TO LAWYERS.
WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR
Morrison's Law Docket,
THREE SIZES.

POCKET	$1 00.
200 PAGE	4 00.
300 PAGE	5 00.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
J. R. WELDIN & CO.,
101 WOOD STREET.
A Book that Everybody Should Have.
Wells' Every Man His Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book
Is a complete and reliable guide in all matters of law and business transactions for EVERY HOUSE IN THE UNION.
THE ENTIRE LEADING PRESS OF THE COUNTRY unqualifiedly indorse the work. We make a few extracts from the press.
"As a legal adviser, always at hand to instruct the reader how to proceed in wills and business transactions of every and all kinds; as a form book to enable the legal document to draw its deeds, leases, agreements, leases, orders, wills, etc.; as a guide with regard to the rights of the various grades of societies, corporations, liens, limitation of actions, collection of debts, usury laws, and the whole routine of business, it is unquestionably one of the most valuable books that a merchant can have. It has already found its way into the homes and country houses of the multitude, in addition, the work contains a full abstract of the action of the Government relative to reconstruction and the Fifteenth Amendment, the Homestead Laws, the Patent Laws, Pension Laws, the Homestead Laws, the Internal Revenue Laws, etc. The publisher has determined to make this work complete, and, to our thinking, he has succeeded. No business man or woman can get along without the book."—New York Times.
"This work is one of the most valuable issues of the press of this country. It contains so much that every business man should know, that we would not have the time to acquire from voluminous works, that it is truly indispensable."—New York Telegraph.
"Such a useful book cannot be too highly commended. A man or a progressive age digest could not desired."—New York Weekly Tribune.
"There should be a copy of it in every family."—New York Weekly.
"The most implicit confidence can be placed upon the work as authority on all the subjects of which it treats."—Philadelphia Age.
"You can purchase in this book what may be worth hundreds of dollars to you."—Saturday Evening Post.
It contains just the kind of information every business man stands most in need of."—Sunday Mercury.
The utility of such a work, no one will now question. The sale of hundreds of thousands of copies, and the constant demand for it, have settled that point. The professional man, the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the soldier, the sailor, each requires a comprehensive, comprehensive, reliable work which will enable him to draw up any instrument in writing that may be required in a legal form, or by which he can obtain such legal information as is called for in the various avocations of life, a book that everybody can understand, and that will enable every man or woman to be his or her own lawyer.
There is no class of the community, male or female, who have or expect to have any property, or who have any rights or privileges which deserve protection, who will not be greatly benefitted and advantaged by the possession of this book. It will save them money

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for 1st Purchase and Sale of TOGER, BONTS and GO D.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 28, 1870.

The gold premium was lower to-day than it has been since the summer of 1862. There are many persons who contend that it is a purchase at these low figures, but they are careful not to venture in themselves. All attempts last week to stop the downward course of the market resulted in disaster. There is no demand for gold, except to supply the wants of the merchants who purchase from day to day what they require. The great bulk of the operations that appear on the printed lists of the Stock Exchange of New York are simply speculative, and the large volume of business which swells the Clearing House balances are calculated to mislead.

There are many who regard the late fall in gold as too rapid to be ascribed wholly to natural causes. Speculators generally have sold, and have produced a large short interest, which in turn may naturally cause a reaction. The premium will be very likely to touch 20 again before it goes down to 10. The influences operating on the market are the same as noticed Saturday, to wit: the continued advance of American securities in the foreign markets, where the ease in money seems to be stimulating an upward speculation in all classes of securities; the large supply of gold in the market here, the Washington reports that the Funding bill of the Senate is likely to become a law, and the report that the Treasury sales will be increased in March. The last report appears to be founded on the supposition that the pension payments, which begin on March 4th, will require an addition to the present currency balance of the Department. In addition to these, the tone of paper is specially decidedly in favor of a decline. The fall has been so sudden that a sharp reaction is not improbable.

The *Herald* of yesterday says: With our grand crop prevalions and cotton going over to Europe in exchange for dry goods, &c., gold, in fact, is getting to be a drug in the market; for all our people, of all professions and pursuits, of all sections and parties and classes, must prepare for the inevitable reconstruction that is at hand of a lower scale of prices all round and in everything.

—The bearish tempper in the gold market extended to the bond quotations, which show a sharp decline.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	116½	116¼	115¾
U. S. Bonds '62	116¾	114	114
U. S. Bonds '64	113¾	113½	112¾
U. S. Bonds '65	112¾	112½	112¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	112¾	112	111¾
U. S. Bonds '67	112¾	112½	112¼
U. S. Bonds '68	112¾	112½	112¼
10-40s	110	110	109½
Gold	116	115½	115½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Feb. 28.	Feb. 28.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	115¾	115¾	...	⅛
U. S. Bonds '81	116¼	116¼	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	114¾	114	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	113¾	113¾	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	112¾	112¾	...	...
U. S. Bonds, new ies. '65	112¾	112¾	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	112¾	112¾	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	112¾	112¾	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	111¾	111¾	...	...
U. S. Currency	111	111½	¼	...

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

February 28, 1870.	10 Bd	11 Bd	12 M	1:30 P M	2 P M	3 P M	4:00 P M
New York Central	186	185¾	186	186¼	186¼	186¼	186¼
Erie	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Reading	98	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Central	121	120	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Illinois Central	140	140	...	...	...	127	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Chicago and Rock Island	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Do pref'red	120¾	119¾	119¾	119	119	119	119
Fort Wayne	...	93¾	...	93¾	...	93¾	...
St. Paul	...	75¾	...	...	...	...	...
Do pref'red	...	84	...	...	...	...	...
Toledo & Wabash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toledo and Wabash pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾	...	91¾	92	92	92
Chicago and Alton	...	...	...	110	...	110	...
Ohio and Mississippi	...	28¾	...	28¾	...	28¾	...
Western Union Telegraph	...	96¾	...	96¾	...	96¾	...
Pacific Mail	...	69¾	...	69¾	...	69¾	...
Adams Express	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
American M. U. Express	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
United States Express	...	41	...	41	...	41	...
Merchants' Union Express	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	...	...

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	186¼	186¼	...	¼
Erie	99¾	99¾	...	...
Harlem	137	139	¾	...
Reading	97¾	97¾	...	...
Mich. Central	121	120	...	1
Mich. Southern	89¾	89¾	...	...
Illinois Central	141¼	140	...	1¼
Cleve. and Pitts.	99	98¾	...	¼
Chicago and North'n pref.	70	69¾	...	¼
Do. preferred	87½	86¾	...	¾
Rock Island	109¾	109¾	...	...
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	...	...
St. Paul	75¾	75¾	...	...
Do. preferred	86¾	87	¼	...
Tol. and Wabash	43¾	43¾	...	...
Do. preferred	79	79	...	...
Fort Wayne	93¾	92	...	¾
Chicago and Alton	111	110	...	1
Ohio and Miss	28¾	28¾	...	...
Western U. Tel.	94¾	94¾	...	...
Pacific Mail	69¾	69¾	...	...
Adams Express	58	58	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	21¾	21	...	¾
American M. U.	21¾	21	...	¾
United States	41	41	...	...
U. S. Express	61	64	3	...
Merch. U. Ex	58	58	...	...

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day enables him to buy the purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, February 28, 1870. }

BUSINESS—A decided improvement was manifested in commercial circles during the past few days. For certain articles there was an active inquiry. The late rains have made a fine stage of water. Navigation has been resumed to all points. In the vicinity of the landing business was very active. The coal men are getting their barges in order for another run. In regard to prices we have no particular change to note. Produce—The receipts are increasing, with a fair supply on the market. The knowing ones predict that the spring business will open in a few days. The following are the current and nominal rates for the articles noted:

ASHES—The market was steady but not very active; the stock on hand is ample for all ordinary purposes; pearls are held at 9@9½c; potash 6@7½c; soda ash 4@4½c.

APPLES—Holders firm, particularly parties holding good eating and keeping ones; we are reported sales of that description at $3 @3 25 ₱ bbl; sales of mixed lots at $2 50@3 ₱ bbl; prices have an upward tendency.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply exceeds the demand; we are quoted sales at 55@75c ₱ gallon of 10 lbs.

BUTTER—The market was active so far as relates to fresh roll; the receipts since our last were 95 pkgs; the demand for choice roll was brisk at 34@37c; common lots were dull at lower figures.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 4 at $6 75 ₱ dozen; No. 3 $4 50; No. 4 at $5 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

GROCERIES—The improvement we have previously noticed continues; we can report a good trade demand. Our dealers are well situated for transacting a good spring trade. The current rate weres as follows:

COFFEE—Rio 19c; good 21c; prime 23c; choice 25c; fancy 24c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—New Orleans fair to prime 12½@ 12¾c; choice 13@13¾ ₱ lb.

REFINED—Sales granulated, powdered and crushed, 15c; A coffee 14¾c; B coffee 14c; extra C 13¾c; C yellow 13¼c.

SYRUPS—Golden 60c; Lovering's 75c; Drips 77@80c; Havemeyer & Elder's 85@95c ₱ gallon.

RICE—Sales North Carolina at 7½@8c ₱ ₱; Rangoon, 7c ₱ lb.

S. (SODA—6@6½c ₱ lb for Elders.

STARCH—Pearl first silver gloss 11½c; corn 12c ₱ lb.

LEAD—Sales of pig at 10½c; shot $2 75 ₱ bag.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 78@80c; Porto Rico 65@75c ₱ gallon.

TEAS—Young Hyson $1 00@1 60; Gunpowder $1 10@1 80; Imperial $1 @1 80; Oolong 85@1 15 ₱ lb.

FRUITS—New layer raisins $5 ₱ box; prunes 10½c; currants 10c ₱ lb; Valentia raisins 18@ 19½c ₱ lb.

STRAW—The supply on the market is ample with regular sales of rye straw at $16@18, and oat at $13@13 ₱ ton.

TALLOW—The market was dull with a large quantity on hand; sales of city rendered at 9½@ 9¾c; rough 6@6½c ₱ lb.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a small way at 12@ ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SYRUP—Can be purchased at 125@ 75c ₱ pound.

POTATOES—Dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. We note regular sales at 45@50c ₱ bush.

HAY—The receipts of baled still continue in excess of the demand, and much of the arrivals are being stored. Prices continue weak with a downward tendency. Prime timothy is held at $17@18; sales from wagon at $15@22 ₱ ton.

GRAIN—Market dull and prices irregular; sales being reported at prices ranging from $5 @6 ₱ bbl; prices weak.

FLOUR—The demand was fair with prices unchanged; sales of fresh ground at 22c ₱ doz. A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	186¼	186¼	...	¼
Erie	99¾	99¾	...	...
Harlem	137	139	¾	...
Reading	97¾	97¾	...	...
Mich. Central	121	120	...	1
Mich. Southern	89¾	89¾	...	...
Illinois Central	141¼	140	...	1¼
Cleve. and Pitts.	99	98¾	...	¼
Chicago and North'n pref.	70	69¾	...	¼
Do. preferred	87½	86¾	...	¾
Rock Island	109¾	109¾	...	...
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	...	...
St. Paul	75¾	75¾	...	...
Do. preferred	86¾	87	¼	...
Tol. and Wabash	43¾	43¾	...	...
Do. preferred	79	79	...	...
Fort Wayne	93¾	92	...	¾
Chicago and Alton	111	110	...	1
Ohio and Miss	28¾	28¾	...	...
Western U. Tel.	94¾	94¾	...	...
Pacific Mail	69¾	69¾	...	...
Adams Express	58	58	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	21¾	21	...	¾
American M. U.	21¾	21	...	¾
United States	41	41	...	...
U. S. Express	61	64	3	...
Merch. U. Ex	58	58	...	...

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day enables him to buy the purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, February 28, 1870. }

BUSINESS—A decided improvement was manifested in commercial circles during the past few days. For certain articles there was an active inquiry. The late rains have made a fine stage of water. Navigation has been resumed to all points. In the vicinity of the landing business was very active. The coal men are getting their barges in order for another run. In regard to prices we have no particular change to note. Produce—The receipts are increasing, with a fair supply on the market. The knowing ones predict that the spring business will open in a few days. The following are the current and nominal rates for the articles noted:

ASHES—The market was steady but not very active; the stock on hand is ample for all ordinary purposes; pearls are held at 9@9½c; potash 6@7½c; soda ash 4@4½c.

APPLES—Holders firm, particularly parties holding good eating and keeping ones; we are reported sales of that description at $3 @3 25 ₱ bbl; sales of mixed lots at $2 50@3 ₱ bbl; prices have an upward tendency.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply exceeds the demand; we are quoted sales at 55@75c ₱ gallon of 10 lbs.

BUTTER—The market was active so far as relates to fresh roll; the receipts since our last were 95 pkgs; the demand for choice roll was brisk at 34@37c; common lots were dull at lower figures.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 4 at $6 75 ₱ dozen; No. 3 $4 50; No. 4 at $5 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

GROCERIES—The improvement we have previously noticed continues; we can report a good trade demand. Our dealers are well situated for transacting a good spring trade. The current rate weres as follows:

COFFEE—Rio 19c; good 21c; prime 23c; choice 25c; fancy 24c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—New Orleans fair to prime 12½@ 12¾c; choice 13@13¾ ₱ lb.

REFINED—Sales granulated, powdered and crushed, 15c; A coffee 14¾c; B coffee 14c; extra C 13¾c; C yellow 13¼c.

SYRUPS—Golden 60c; Lovering's 75c; Drips 77@80c; Havemeyer & Elder's 85@95c ₱ gallon.

RICE—Sales North Carolina at 7½@8c ₱ ₱; Rangoon, 7c ₱ lb.

S. (SODA—6@6½c ₱ lb for Elders.

STARCH—Pearl first silver gloss 11½c; corn 12c ₱ lb.

LEAD—Sales of pig at 10½c; shot $2 75 ₱ bag.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 78@80c; Porto Rico 65@75c ₱ gallon.

TEAS—Young Hyson $1 00@1 60; Gunpowder $1 10@1 80; Imperial $1 @1 80; Oolong 85@1 15 ₱ lb.

FRUITS—New layer raisins $5 ₱ box; prunes 10½c; currants 10c ₱ lb; Valentia raisins 18@ 19½c ₱ lb.

STRAW—The supply on the market is ample with regular sales of rye straw at $16@18, and oat at $13@13 ₱ ton.

TALLOW—The market was dull with a large quantity on hand; sales of city rendered at 9½@ 9¾c; rough 6@6½c ₱ lb.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a small way at 12@ ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SYRUP—Can be purchased at 125@ 75c ₱ pound.

POTATOES—Dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. We note regular sales at 45@50c ₱ bush.

HAY—The receipts of baled still continue in excess of the demand, and much of the arrivals are being stored. Prices continue weak with a downward tendency. Prime timothy is held at $17@18; sales from wagon at $15@22 ₱ ton.

GRAIN—Market dull and prices irregular; sales being reported at prices ranging from $5 @6 ₱ bbl; prices weak.

FLOUR—The demand was fair with prices unchanged; sales of fresh ground at 22c ₱ doz. A

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL CATTLE YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, February 28, 1870. }

Cattle.

The run of cattle the past week has been light, but many cattle being on this market for sale; the most of them being through cattle belonging to Alexander and other shippers, and consigned to New York. The quality of the cattle offered here this week was very good, much better than have been here for some time, and the prices they brought were consequently much better than those of last week. Although considering the kind and quality of the cattle for sale, prices were notas good as they should have been, and sales were hard to effect at anything like fair prices. The market dragged along all week, buyers not wanting to pay the prices, but to-day everything is closed out and nothing left over. Below will be found the sales:

Sold by Holmes, Lafferty & Glass to J. McCauley, 18 head, weighing 19,650 pounds, at $7 ₱ hundred; Young, 17, 18,300, 7 75; Lamb, 31, 31,400, 7 87½; Lamb, 1, 1,040, 8 00; Kellar, 4, 3,860, 6 00; Henry, 1, ——, 6 00; smith & Keighley, 16, 16,600, 8 25; Aull, 2, 2,840, 5 50; Price, 36, 34,700, 7 00; Price, 2, 2,050, 8 00; White, 2,140, 8 00; Kettering, 51, 52,770, 8 00; Klusens, 4, 3,300, 7 50; O Brien, 48, 49,200, 8 25; McMain, 31, 30,000, 7 75; Vesther & H., 55, 58,600, 6 62; James Aull, 15, 15,720, 8 87½; Kellar, 24, 21,850, 7 87½; Robertson, 46, 46,700, 7 75; Sam Smith, 40, 39,000, 7 75; George, ——, ——, 7 00; George Fritz, 19, 18,240, 6 00.

By Rhey & Taylor for Trauerman & Co 14, 25,000, 8 00; Trauerman & Co 14, 13,500, 5 87½; Trauerman & Co 15, 9 00; Trauerman & Co 14, 13,850, 5 87½; Trauerman & Co 14, 12,950, 5 87½; Martin & Bearer 2, 1,940, 6 00; A Hollingsworth 19, 20,340, 7 87½; Hollingsworth 18, 18,260, 8 00; John Keerwin 45, 50,950, 7 62; W T Baker 32, 37,790, 7 12; M J Bowsher 20, 17,840, 7 12; Dye & Anderson 56, 56,080, 6 00.

Sheep.

Sheep—Fair run doing all the week, and today all that were remaining in the pens. Prices obtained were not very good, and sheep men are complaining of not doing money on their stock lest this week. Below will be found the sales.

Sold by Hedges & Taylor for: W Wiley, 100, 14,000, 5 25; S F Hanley, 193, 4 90 per hd; Wright, 75, 10,500, 5 12½; Darcy, 61, 7,900, 5 12½; Williams 100, 8,450, 5 50; W Williams, 39, 4,260, 5 25; W Henderson, 42, 5,040, 5 12½; Stanford, 156, 20,610, 5 50; George Kerran 200, 14,000, 5 25; Murtin & Bearer, 179, 19,040, 5 50; Bearer 2, 1,940, 6 00; A Hollingsworth 19, 20,340, 7 87½; Hollingsworth 18, 18,260, 8 00; John Keerwin 45, 50,950, 7 62; W T Baker 32, 37,790, 7 12; M J Bowsher 20, 17,840, 7 12; Dye & Anderson 56, 56,080, 6 00.

Sheep.

Sheep—Fair run doing all the week, and today all that were remaining in the pens. Prices obtained were not very good, and sheep men are complaining of not doing money on their stock lest this week. Below will be found the sales.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull and lower. $6's, 1881, steady. Coupons '81 116@116¼; do '62 115¾@114¾; do '64 113¾@113¾; do '65 112¾@112¾; do '65 new 112¾@112¾; do '67 112¾@112¾; do '68 112¾@112¾; 10-40s 111¼@111¼; Currency 6s 111@111¼.

STATE BONDS.

Weak except Missouri 6's, which are steady. Tennessee 6's, new 83; now Virginia 6's 66; old North Carolina 6's 34.

STOCKS

Heavy and lower, closing unsettled. The principal sellers were in the Vanderbilt interest. Pacific Mail, Pacific Mail and Vanderbilt stocks. The latest rates were rather better than the lower figures of the day.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 58; Cumberland 30; Western Union Telegraph 94¾; Quicksilver 24¾; Mariposa 8; do pref'red 15; Atlantic Express 64¾; Wells Fargo 21; American 21; United States 41; Pacific Mail 69¾; New York Central 94¾; Hudson 99¾; do pref'red 112¾; Reading 97¾; Michigan Southern 89¾; Illinois Central 140; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 98¾; Chicago & Rock Island 109¾; Pittsburgh 93¾; Fort Wayne 92; Chicago & Northwestern 69¾; do pref'red 87½; Milwaukee & St. Paul 74¾; do pref'red 86; Panama 145; Ohio & Mississippi 28¾; Terre Haute 22; do pref'red 45; New Jersey Central 100¾; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central 91; Atlantic & Great Western 43; do pref'red 79; Cleveland & Toledo 111; Chicago & Alton 110; do pref'red 119; Burlington and Quincy 157.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Crown Point 5; Ophir 5; Franklin 6; Quincy 3.

Bank-Treasury balances—Gold $76,370,572; currency $4,977,582; general balance, $24,673,026.

The Bank of the State of New York and Company recently executed a mortgage for $500,000 sterling, or $2,502,500 in gold, to Baring Brothers, of London.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Cotton quiet and heavy; sales 1,900 bales at 23½c for middling uplands. Flour receipts 20,000 barrels; sales 10,000 barrels; 5@10c lower for buyers; sales of 7,100 bbls at $5 70@5 95 for superfine western; $6 05@6 30 for common to fair extra do; $6 35@6 50 for choice do; $6 55@6 75 for white wheat do; $6 75@6 90 for fancy do; $6 90@7 00 for extra western; $6 70@6 80 for white wheat extra do; $6 85@7 00 for red wheat do; $7 00@7 25 for extra Ohio; $6 90@7 00 for common to fair extra Genesee; $7 05@7 25 for fancy do; $7 30@7 50 for extra do; $5 75@6 00 for common to fair extra Canada; $6 05@6 30 for common to choice do; $6 35@6 50 for white wheat extra do; $6 55@6 75 for fancy do; $6 75@6 90 for extra round hoop Ohio; $6 90@7 00 for extra Genesee; $7 00

Continued from First Page.

City Tax, 1868, refunded, by order Finance Committee 320 80
Business Tax, 1868, refunded, by order Finance Committee 192 04
Lawrenceville Special tax, 1868, refunded, by order Finance Committee 11 79
Liberty Township Special Tax, 1868, refunded, by order Finance Committee 1 08
Pubilcan Township Special Tax, 1868, refunded, by order Finance Committee 8 48
Pitt Township Special Tax, 1868, refunded, by order Finance Committee 23 78
City Taxes, 1869, refunded, by order Finance Committee 91 40
Business Tax, 1869, refunded, by order Finance Committee 28 58
Commission of 2 per cent. on collections of vehicle licenses, allowed by ordinance 471 97
Balance 267,093 52
$1,286,565 84

Summary.

RECEIPTS.

City, water and business taxes, 1868 ..... $ 20,113 90
City, water and business taxes, 1869 ..... 45,655 02
Special taxes, 1868 ..... 41 11 00
Funded debt bonds sold 1,000 00
For water extension bonds sold 125,000 00
For water extension bonds sold 2,450 00
All other sources of revenue 120,968 81
Balance in Treasury Feb. 1, 1869 ..... 970,335 16
$1,286,565 84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid warrants cancelled $762,862 24
Refunded to South Side boroughs, having assessments refunded and old city scrip redeemed 74 92
City, business and water taxes, 1867, refunded 352 04
City, business and water taxes, 1868, refunded 477 02
City, business and water taxes, 1869, refunded 681 71
Special taxes, 1868, refunded 23 78
Transfers to municipal sinking funds 344,963 13
Paid commission on vehicle licenses 5,625 00
Balance unexpended 471 97
267,093 52
$1,286,565 84

Condition of the Several Sinking Funds.

COLLINS TOWNSHIP SINKING FUND.

Dr.—1869, Nov. 13th—To A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, transfer from separate indebtedness ..... $ 548 90
1870, Jan. 31st—To A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, transfer from separate indebtedness 26 94-5 448 90
Cr.—1869 Nov. 15—By bills paid from separate indebtedness for claim of George McCombe 183 00
By bills paid from separate indebtedness for claim of R. D. Coon 323 18-5 476 48
Balance ..... $ 72 42

LAWRENCEVILLE SINKING FUND.

Dr.—1870, Jan. 31—To A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, transfer from separate indebtedness ..... $ 1,138 47
Cr.—By balance ..... $ 1,138 47

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP SINKING FUND.

Dr.—1870, Jan. 31—To A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, transfer from separate indebtedness ..... $ 507 27
Cr.—By balance ..... $ 507 27

PEEBLES TOWNSHIP SINKING FUND.

Dr.—1870, Jan. 31—To A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, (transfer from separate indebtedness) ..... $ 254 90
Cr.—By balance 364 58

PITT TOWNSHIP SINKING FUND.

Dr.—1870, Jan. 31—To A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, (transfer from separate indebtedness) ..... $ 747 91
Cr.—By balance 747 91

OLD CITY OF PITTSBURGH SINKING FUND.

Dr.—1870, Jan. 31—To A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, (transfer from separate indebtedness) ..... $ 5,897 82
Cr.—By balance 5,897 82

MUNICIPAL SINKING FUND.

Dr.
1869, February 1—To balance ..... $ 1,005 91
To appropriation No. 1 ..... 90 35
To appropriation No. 19 ..... 1,900 03
1869, August 26—A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, transfer from funded debt bonds 215,000 00
1869, August 30—A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, transfer from funded debt bonds 50,122 15
1869, October 8—A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, transfer from funded debt bonds 10,500 00
1869, October 8—A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, transfer from funded debt bonds 500 00
1869, November 1—A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, transfer from funded debt bonds 5,000 00
Total $283,996 91

Cr.
By balance $283,996 91

Balance in Appropriations Unexpended February 1, 1870.

Balance in Appropriation No. 1—Interest ..... $ 5,236 08
Balance in Appropriation No. 13—Contingent Fund 45
Balance in Appropriation No. 24—Water Ex. Loan 30,400 17
Balance in Appropriation No. 25—Water Ex. Loan Interest 29 00
Balance in Appropriation No. 26—Water Ex. Loan, Sinking Fund 5,000 00
Total ..... $ 121,150 21

Reports of City Officers.

The reports of the several officials having in charge the collection of the revenues of the city, duly sworn and subscribed to before the Controller, are as follows:

Outstanding Taxes Unaccounted For, January 31, 1870.

TAXES UNACCOUNTED FOR.

	City Tax.	Business Tax.	Water Rents.	Total.
1859	$ 103 45	80 82		184 27
1860	2,257 61	2,062 67	622 06	4,942 34
1861	723 94	341 25	278 30	1,343 58
1862	99 51		43 42	142 93
1863			644 12	644 12
1864	121 30		791 45	912 75
1865		16,457 99	311 99	16,769 98
1866	5,828 80	23,538 97		29,367 77
1867		1,009 93		1,009 93
1868	14,780 69	32,140 83	10,361 67	57,282 19
1869	30,005 60	42,062 97	32,745 97	7,377 04	112,194 68
Total's	$53,580 78	$111,738 23	$46,924 10	$7,377 04	$219,326 25

Bonds Issued During the Fiscal Year Ending January 31st, 1870.

Funded debt bonds issued of $1,000 each, coupons $500,000
Funded debt bonds issued of $500 each, coupons 1,500
Funded debt bonds issued from $500 to $10,000 each, registered 173,500
$481,000
Sold funded debt bonds, for cash at par $241,000
Exchange funded debt bonds, for old municipal bonds 237,000
Funded debt bonds remaining undisposed of 19,000
$497,000
Amount authorized by ordinance to be issued $500,000

Water Extension Loan Bonds.

Amount authorized to be issued by ordinance $250,000
Coupon water extension loan bonds of $1,000 each, issued and sold for cash at par 150,000
Coupon water extension loan bonds of $500 each, issued and sold for cash at par 18,000
Coupon water extension loan bonds remaining unsold 82,000
$250,000

Account of Appropriations, January 31, 1870.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation No. 1—Interest.		
February 1, 1869		
To balance	$ 91,654 76	
To amount appropriated	120,262 94	
To accrued interest	1,248 34	
To interest on separate indebtedness	22,191 96	
By warrants paid		$168,498 60
By transfer to appropriation No. 2		5,236 08
By transfer to appropriation No. 3		285 00
By transfer to appropriation No. 4		30 00
By transfer to appropriation No. 5		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 6		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 7		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 8		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 9		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 10		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 11		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 12		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 13		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 14		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 15		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 16		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 17		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 18		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 19		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 20		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 21		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 22		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 23		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 24		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 25		50
By transfer to appropriation No. 26		50
By balance		5,236 08
	$284,879 19	$284,879 19
Appropriation No. 2—Salaries.		
February 1, 1869		
To amount appropriated	$ 17,280 00	
By transfer to appropriation No. 6		$ 4,780 00
By warrants paid		12,500 01
	$ 17,280 00	$ 17,280 00
Appropriation No. 3—Printing.		
1869, February 1		
To amount appropriated	$12,000 00	
By transfer to appropriation No. 8		$526 80
By warrants paid		11,473 20
	$12,000 00	$12,000 00
Appropriation No. 4—Fire Engines and Hose.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount appropriated	$35,000 00	
By transfer to Appropriation No. 8		507 29
By warrants paid		34,432 71
	$35,000 00	$35,000 00
Appropriation No. 5—Police.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount appropriated	$90,000 00	
To transfer from No. 13	1,250 23	
To transfer from No. 14	276 86	
		12,527 11
	$91,527 11	$91,527 11
Appropriation No. 6—Water Works.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount appropriated	$ 45,000 00	
To transfer from No. 1	6,780 69	
To transfer from No. 18	6,780 69	
To transfer from No. 8	660 00	
To transfer from No. 9	369 66	
To transfer from No. 11	667 17	
To transfer from No. 16	267 93	
To transfer from No. 17	267 93	
To transfer from No. 5	451 26	
To transfer from No. 13	297 84	
		59,122 15
	$ 59,122 15	$59,122 15
Appropriation No. 7—Streets.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount appropriated	$60,000 00	
To transfer from No. 8	3,618 31	
To transfer from No. 13	6,961 39	
To transfer from No. 18	6,875 23	
To transfer from No. 17	267 93	
To transfer from No. 11	26 71	
By warrants paid		76,584 87
	$78,588 87	$76,588 87
Appropriation No. 8—Gas Lighting.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount appropriated	$20,000 00	
By warrants paid		$16,381 09
By transfer to No. 7		3,618 31
	$20,000 00	$20,000 00
Appropriation No. 9—Diamond Markets.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount appropriated	$6,650 34	
To transfer from No. 13	2,298 66	
To transfer from No. 17	160 00	
By warrants paid		$6,442 47
By transfer to appropriation No. 6		369 66
Fees retained by inspector	$8,949 00	$809 12
		$8,942 13
Appropriation No. 10—Monongahela Wharf.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount of appropriation	$21,000 00	
By warrants paid		$20,342 66
By transfer to No. 8		650 00
By transfer to No. 7		6 67
	$21,000 00	$21,000 00
Appropriation No. 11—Allegheny Wharf.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount of appropriation	$ 2,000 00	
By warrants paid		1,250 23
By transfer to No. 7		26 71
By warrants paid		723 06
	$ 3,000 00	$2,000 00
Appropriation No. 12—Weigh Scales.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount appropriated	$ 1,000 00	
Referred to Written Appropriation, No. 18	18 90	
By warrants paid		1,018 90
	$ 1,018 90	$1,018 90
Appropriation No. 13—Contingent Fund.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount appropriated	$52,000 00	
By transfer to No. 1		$1,000 00
By transfer to No. 2		2,961 79
By transfer to No. 5		10,000 00
By transfer to No. 6		207 47
By transfer to No. 7		278 54
By transfer to No. 22		68 60
By transfer to No. 23		161 40
By warrants paid		39,222 99
By balance		45
	$52,000 01	$52,000 01
Appropriation No. 14—Board of Health.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount appropriated	$600 00	
To transfer from App'n No. 13	1,000 00	
To transfer from App'n No. 5	500 00	
By warrants paid		$2,100 00
	$2,100 00	$2,100 00
Appropriation No. 16—City Property.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount appropriated	20,070 00	
By transfer to No. 5		$267 93
By transfer to No. 7		160 00
By warrants paid		19,621 07
	$20,070 00	$20,070 00
Appropriation No. 17—Outstanding Warrants.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount appropriated	$100 00	
By transfer to No. 9		$100 00
	$100 00	$100 00
Appropriation No. 18—Finance Fund.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount appropriated	$29,000 00	
By transfer to No. 1		$6,780 69
By transfer to No. 7		6,875 23
By transfer to No. 14		18 90
By transfer to No. 16		600 00
By transfer to No. 17		19 18
By transfer to No. 22		429 26
By transfer to No. 23		279 71
By warrants paid		4,547 01
	$29,000 00	$29,000 00
Appropriation No. 19—Sinking Fund.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount appropriated	$1,000 00	
By warrants paid		1,000 00
	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Appropriation No. 20—Fifth Ward Market.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount appropriated	$300 00	
By transfer from No. 18	10 20	
By warrants paid		310 20
	$310 20	$310 20
Appropriation No. 21—Fire Alarm Telegraph.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount appropriated	$11,990 00	
To transfer from No. 11	1,250 23	
To transfer from No. 14	276 86	
By warrants paid		12,527 11
	$13,527 11	$13,527 11
Appropriation No. 22—Roads.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount appropriated	$ 25,000 00	
To transfer from No. 18	670 38	
To transfer from No. 13	98 99	
		$25,658 86
	$ 25,553 86	$25,658 86
Appropriation No. 23—Surveys.		
1869, February 1.		
To amount appropriated	$ 10,000 00	
To transfer from No. 18	979 71	
To transfer from No. 13	161 42	
By warrants paid		$11,141 13
	$ 11,141 13	$11,141 13
Appropriation No. 24—Water Extension Loan.		
1869, February 1.		
To balance	$ 29,862 42	
To proceeds of water bonds	125,000 00	
By transfer to No. 25		4,000 00
By warrants paid		120,462 25
By balance		30,400 17
	$154,862 42	$154,862 42
Appropriation No. 25—Water Extension Loan Interest.		
1869, February 1.		
To balance	$ 226 00	
To proceeds of water bonds	17,500 00	
To transfer from No. 24	4,000 00	
To accrued interest	583 01	
By warrants paid		$21,841 50
By balance		468 51
	$22,310 01	$22,310 01
Appropriation No. 26—Water Extension Loan Sinking Fund.		
1869, February 1.		
To balance	$5,000 00	
		$5,000 00
	$5,000 00	$5,000 00

Appropriations.

1869, February 1—To amount appropriated for 1869 ..... $944,681 23
To amount appropriation No. 1 ..... 91,654 76
To balance in appropriation No. 21 ..... 29,862 42
To balance in appropriation No. 25 ..... 226 00
To balance in appropriation No. 26 ..... 5,000 00
1870, January 31—
To appropriation No. 1 for accrued interest 1,569 64
To appropriation No. 1 for interest on separate indebtedness 32,191 80
To appropriation No. 24 proceeds of water extension bonds 125,000 00
To appropriation No. 25 for accrued interest 889 01
By warrants paid 742,892 24
By appropriation No. 1 interest on separate indebtedness overcharged 34 50
By balance 121,150 21
$983,986 95 $983,986 95

Recapitulation of the Several Notes of Interest.

Kind of Obligation.	Amount.	Rate per Cent.	Interest.
Allegheny Common Bonds	$ 100,000	6	$ 6,000
Allegheny Common Bonds	100,000	6